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## Fact Sheet

- The US is committed to the success of the United Nations, and sees the UN as an important component of our diplomacy. The US wants the UN to succeed, and the US is committed to working with the UN. This nomination is part of the President's determination to make the UN work.
- The President and Secretary Rice chose John Bolton because he knows how to get things done. He is a tough minded diplomat and a committed internationalist. The fact that Bolton has been a strong voice for UN reform and effective multilateralism will be a key to his success. Bolton is personally committed to the future success of the UN, and he will be a strong voice for reform at a time when the UN is undertaking reform initiatives to help meet new international challenges.
- Bolton's appointment will help begin to build a broader base of support in the United States for the UN and its mission. As Secretary General Annan has said, US support for the UN is critical to the success of the institution.
- This is an important time for the world and for the UN. The US is committed to working in close partnership with a UN that fulfills the dreams, intentions and hopes of its original promise.
- John Bolton has a strong record of success and a proven track record of effective multilateralism. For example:
  - Bolton actually worked for the UN pro bono between 1997 and 2000, supporting Secretary James Baker's efforts to resolve conflict in the Western Sahara.
  - Bolton served as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations (from 1989-1993) and worked on key diplomatic initiatives with the UN. He also worked tirelessly on UN reform matters, including the repayment of arrearages in UN assessments that had been created during the 1980's.
  - Helped build a coalition of more than 60 countries to help combat the spread of dangerous weapons through the Proliferation Security Initiative.
  - Chief negotiator in this Administration for the Treaty of Moscow which was signed by Presidents Putin and Bush to reduce nuclear warheads by two thirds.
  - Spearheaded successful effort in 1991 to repeal the UN General Assembly's 1975 resolution that equated Zionism and racism.
  - He was the lead US negotiator in the creation of the G-8 Global Partnership Against the Proliferation of WMD and WMD materials.
- John Bolton will build on his strong working relationships with Members of Congress and the Senate. He understands just how critical a role Congress has to play in implementing effective UN reforms.
- Through history, some of our best UN Ambassadors have been those with the strongest voices (e.g., Moynihan, Kirkpatrick,). John Bolton has close working relationships with Secretary Rice and the President, and he will be a strong voice for the US at the UN.

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## A Proven Record of Service

- As Assistant Secretary for International Organizations (from 1989-1993) in Bush 41, Bolton worked for Secretary Baker on the series of resolutions relating to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. These included the UN's most comprehensive economic sanctions resolution, the first UNSC authorization to use force since Korea, and the comprehensive cease-fire resolution after the Persian Gulf War.
- In 1991, Bolton was the architect of the repeal of the General Assembly's 1975 resolution that equated Zionism with racism, the worst stain on the UN's history.
- Throughout Bush 41, Bolton worked tirelessly on UN reform matters, including the repayment of arrearages in UN assessments that had been created during the 1980's.
- During his time out of government, Bolton served the United Nations, on a pro bono basis between 1997 and 2000, as an assistant to former Secretary of State James Baker, in his capacity as the Secretary General's Personal Envoy for the Western Sahara, working to resolve the dispute over that territory.
- During this Administration, Bolton was the chief negotiator for the Treaty of Moscow, signed by Presidents Bush and Putin in May, 2002, in which the parties agreed to reduce their levels of operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads by two-thirds over a ten year period, down to a range of 1700-2200.
- He was the lead American negotiator in creating and implementing the President's Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), our multilateral effort to interdict international trafficking in WMD, which now enjoys the support of over sixty nations.
- He was the lead American negotiator in the creation and operation of the G-8 Global Partnership Against the Proliferation of WMD and WMD Materials, which has a goal of \$ 10 billion from the United States and \$ 10 billion from other countries over a ten-year period to secure or destroy WMD's in the former Soviet Union.
- He has also been the coordinator or lead American negotiator on proliferation issues for the G-8 Sea Island Summit last year, UNSC Resolution 1540, and the recent Bratislava Summit between President's Bush and Putin.
- He had the lead diplomatic responsibility in 2004-2005 to oversee the successful implementation of Libya's decision to give up the pursuit of WMD.

